GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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Photograph by I. Bendov

"SHORTS" VS. VEIL, AND THE "SHORTS" SCORE A POINT

The Palestine situation cannot be simplified by saying it was only a contest between the costumes worn by Jewish immigrants and by Arab residents, but this was one of the many problems involved. Arab leaders often protested against modern dress in a land where trailing robes have been worn for centuries (see Bulletin No. 1).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Peace Again in Palestine, Mixing but Not Melting Pot

WHILE news of war comes from other lands, news of peace comes from Palestine. The "Home of Christmas" rejoices as an agreement, favoring the Government, ends the strike by which Arabs protested against Jewish immigration. Thus is closed a 175-day period marked by street fighting, property destruction, and the loss of more than 400 lives.

The British Mandate of Palestine has undergone an amazing series of changes and has been a frequent sufferer from "growing pains" since the World War. No larger than the State of Vermont and with only about three times as many people, Palestine has been attempting to jump from medievalism to modernism in a single generation.

From Dan to Beersheba, and from Dead Sea to mountain top, West is meeting East, and East has been challenging West. Modern tractors break soil alongside donkeys dragging primitive plows of Biblical times. Young girls in "shorts and halters" (see illustration, page 1) rub elbows with veiled women. Motor busses whizz around camel caravans while planes circle above. Electric lights outshine olive oil lamps. A flood of new residents, chiefly Jews, has poured into the region from Germany, Poland, and other parts of Europe.

Jerusalem, a Holy City of Three Faiths

For Palestine, long the outpost of the East and the inspiration of the West, has become a mingling place of both. But it is a mixing, not a melting pot. For centuries Moslem, Jew, and Christian have lived here, and Jerusalem has been a Holy City of all three faiths. Each, however, has rigidly kept its own customs and traditions, often clashing, and at other times maintaining a sort of armed truce.

At the close of the World War, Palestine was strongly Moslem, or Arab. When it became a British Mandate in 1923, the Balfour Declaration, favoring Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people, was put into effect. But for many years Jewish immigration was slow and departures offset the inward flow of Jewish colonists. Even as late in 1931, with a population of about a million, Palestine had 760,000 Moslems to some 175,000 Jews and 91,000 Christians.

The troubles encountered by Jews in Germany, Poland and other countries in recent years sent a tide of immigrants to Palestine. In 1935 the number of Moslems had increased to 825,000, but the Jews, with 375,000, and Christians, with 100,000, were seriously threatening their age-old privileges. Of 65,000 recorded arrivals in 1935, more than 63,000 were Jews.

Jerusalem, the capital and historic center, is now second in population to Tel Aviv, an all-Jewish "boom town" of 135,000 population that did not exist in 1909 (see illustration, page 2). Tel Aviv is "next door" to the ancient city of Jaffa, or Joppa, former chief port of Jerusalem.

Tel Aviv Has More Than 1,000 Factories

Under Jewish leadership, and with the aid of foreign funds brought and sent into the country through its new arrivals, industries of all kinds have sprung up. Tel Aviv has more than 1,000 factories, large and small, and Haifa has opened up 400 such enterprises in recent years. Long lines of steel pylons, or towers, carry electric current generated by the sacred River Jordan, to operate chemical works, cement plants, flour mills, oil and iron works, cooperative creameries, and other factories making products which once had to be imported in large quantities from abroad.

Palestine was, and still is, essentially a farming and pastoral country. Along the Mediterranean seacoast fruit orchards produce oranges, grapes, melons, and olives for export. More than six and a half million cases of oranges were shipped to England and other parts of Europe in 1935 (see illustration, next page). England has the lion's share of Palestine's trade, both export and import. Second, oddly enough, is Germany. The United States sells more than it buys, ranking third in imports and sixth in exports.

In the great central plateau and in the Jordan River Valley cereals and livestock are still the chief sources of income. In recent years both the Government and private agencies have planted timber, fruit, and shade trees. One of the new forests, not far from Nazareth, is named for the author of the Balfour Declaration.

Before the World War, when this part of the Holy Land was Turkish, Palestine had scarcely a road suitable for motor traffic; indeed, there was little need for them because in all Palestine there was only one automobile. Today more than 6,000 motor busses and private automobiles reach almost every corner of the land, using some 630 miles of improved highways. Speedboats bob about (because of heaviness of the water) on the Dead Sea.

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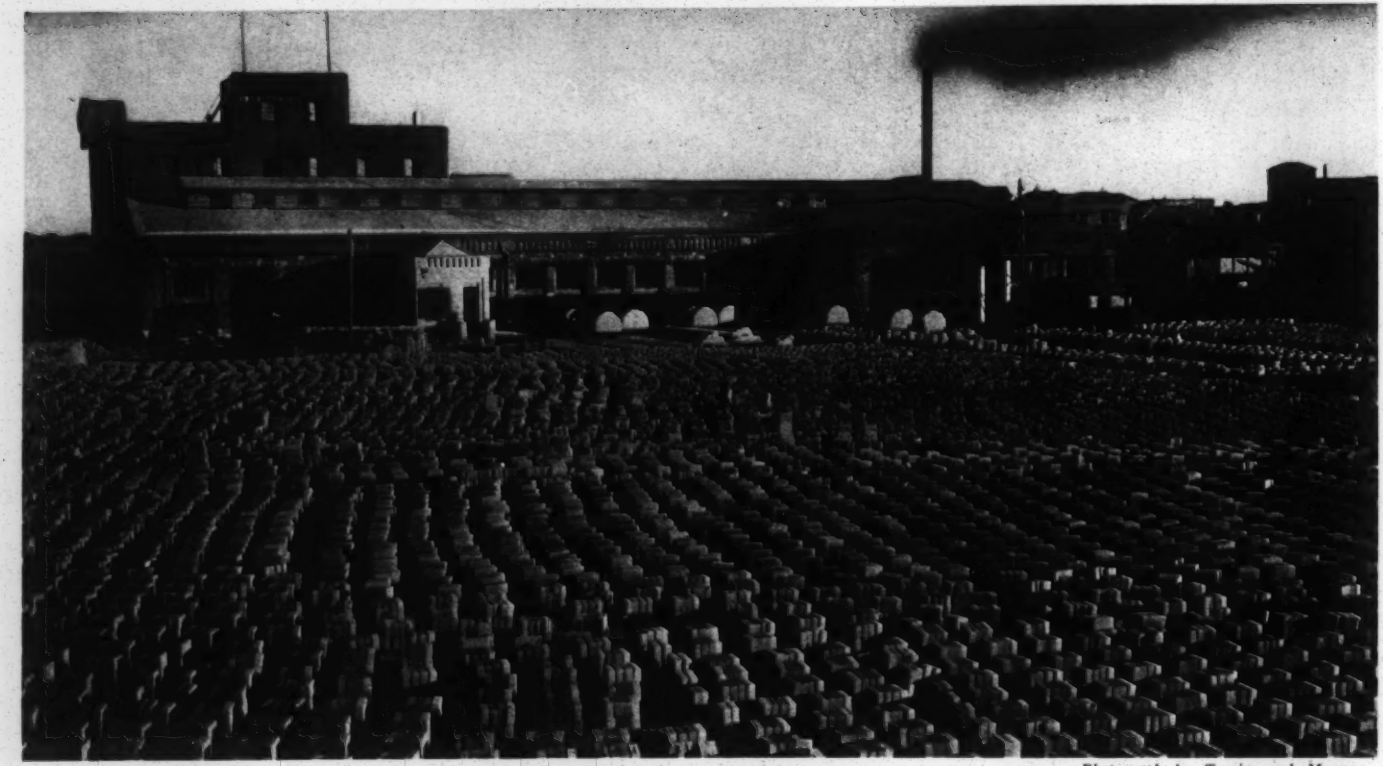

Photograph by Tuvim and Magnus

THE PROMISED LAND FULFILLS A PROMISE

Tel Aviv fulfills the promise of a home to the Wandering Jew, and even makes bricks to build itself. The largest city in Palestine, it produces materials to house its rapidly growing population. Desert sands are used in this modern industrial plant, Palestine's first, for the manufacture of silicate brick (see Bulletin No. 1).

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The Ballot, Arbiter of American Leadership

THE pageantry of politics approaches its climax—the presidential election on November 3. The noise, the blare, the banners and buttons, the strenuous effort of the campaign are paths of glory that lead but to the polls. History is written in the still, tense privacy of the polling booth. Here the battle is lost or won, on a paper ballot or a voting machine.

The potent ballot is a relative newcomer in much of the United States. Yet this is the only nation which has chosen its leader by ballot from the very start. The Constitution prescribed it for Presidents.

Only 69 Votes Cast for Washington as First President

The ballot has aged considerably and changed beyond recognition, even since George Washington was proclaimed first in the polls of his countrymen.

Traditionally the unanimous choice of the people, he was actually chosen by only ten States. New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island had nothing to say about it. Indeed, he was elected by even fewer people than that. Only 69 men in the entire United States cast their votes for him—the electors; the rest merely elected the electors.

Casting all straw votes aside, no one will be permitted to vote for President on November 3, although forty million voters may do their best. Yet some would be startled if reminded, in just those words, that they are voting instead for electors, who will go through the formality of electing the President later.

On this fateful Day of Voters' Judgment, many will mark a ballot which does not even bear the names of the candidates for whom they are voting. In a number of States it is legal to omit the names of the electors. This shortens the ballot by as many names as each State has representatives in Congress.

The Constitution provided this roundabout method of electing electors instead of casting votes straight at the White House. The framers assumed that the voter would always, as in horse-and-saddlebag days, know better how to choose among his own State candidates for electors than to select an out-of-State stranger running for President. But newspaper columns, radio, and back-platform speeches have now made national officials more familiar than the sheriff of the next county.

Free "Advertising" on California Ballots

The streamlined ticket for unnamed electors has been welcomed in at least nine States. Their ranks have been recently joined by those homes of the heavy vote, Ohio, Texas, and Pennsylvania. California and Illinois are among those which provide for the name of the presidential candidate on the ballot along with the electors who are to elect him.

To accommodate such a lengthy roll call, the ballot must live up to its name in size—the "blanket" ballot. In addition, some States require a few wide open spaces in which you can nominate whomever you choose. California allows free "advertising" space for such information as the candidate's occupation, etc., to accompany his name on the ballot.

The current style in ballots seems inspired by the front page; it tends to be as broad as a newspaper, slashed by fully as many columns. Down these divisions proceeds a steady march of names, thinning towards the bottom, marshaled on the side by strings of corresponding circles, squares, or parentheses in which to make your mark.

Home-Marked Ballots in Delaware

The color scheme is not uniform for ballots, although they are generally white. They have been gray, tan, and yellow. Delaware permits you to bring your ballot to the polling place already marked.

When the voter asks for a ballot, he may get more than he bargained for—a half-dozen more, in fact. They may concern local, State, and national candidates and issues. One may be no larger than a dollar bill, for recording a "yes or no" vote on a single issue, such as a new city incinerator. In Colorado and New Jersey, where everything goes on one ballot, its area may be immense. You may be handed five different ballots in Wisconsin, seven in Vermont, or in Ohio as many as eleven. Minneapolis has tried to guide bewildered voters by having its five ballots printed on paper of different colors, to be deposited in matching ballot boxes painted white, red, blue, pink, and lavender.

Let the artistic voter beware, however, when it comes to marking ballots. Votes marked in red may be thrown out. Blue-penciling the ballot may make it void, except in Nebraska, Michigan, and a few other states. New York sternly demands black lead. Indelible pencil is

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There is daily airplane service to Egypt. Gaza, on the southwest coast, is a regular stop on the London-Australia and the Amsterdam-Batavia air lines.

New breakwaters have enabled Haifa to pass Jaffa as Palestine's busiest port. Here, too, is the British terminus of a 600-mile pipeline that brings oil across the desert from Iraq. The Dead Sea is now commercially alive. Brine pumped from it places Palestine among the foremost potash- and bromine-producing countries. The skyline of extra-mural (outside the walls) Jerusalem is broken by many new towers and domes—Government House, King David Hotel, the new Y.M.C.A., the Franciscan Church, and the Rockefeller Archeological Museum.

Palestine has many local problems that make it a difficult post for diplomats and foreign business men, even when times are quiet. There are three official languages—English, Arabic, and Hebrew—and to get along easily one should also have a speaking knowledge of French and German. Palestine has its own currency based on the British pound. But the metric system—not used in most British areas—is followed by both Government and local authorities, distances being measured in kilometers.

Palestine is also a difficult country for outsiders to understand when one considers that here, possibly more dramatically than anywhere else in the world, modern inventions, modern methods, and modern social ideas are making dual changes. They are infusing a purely pastoral people (the Arabs) with the ways and devices of an industrial civilization. And they are bringing back to pastoral environments a people (European Jews) renowned for their achievements in the world of science, literature, and art.

See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Tiberias, A Biblical City 'Gone Modern,'" week of December 17, 1934; also "Tel Aviv, Palestine's All-Jewish 'Boom City,'" week of April 30, 1934.

Note: For photographs and information about modern developments in Palestine see "Changing Palestine," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1934.

For supplementary reading and historical background see also: "The Road of the Crusaders," *National Geographic Magazine*, December, 1933; "Crusader Castles of the Near East," March, 1931; "Bethlehem and the Christmas Story," December, 1929; "The Pageant of Jerusalem," December, 1927; "Skirting the Shores of Sunrise," and "Among the Bethlehem Shepherds," December, 1926; "Flying over Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine," September, 1926; "Sun-Painted Scenes in the Near East," November, 1925.

Bulletin No. 1, November 2, 1936.

Photograph by C. Raad

"COMFORT ME WITH APPLES," SANG SOLOMON: NOW IT'S ORANGE JUICE

Oranges are a "comfort" to the upset business circles of modern Palestine, for they are the leading export. So many have been shipped from Jaffa that they are known by the name of Palestine's second port. Citrus groves are cultivated according to methods approved in California and Florida, and oranges are carefully inspected before packing.

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Quetta Will Defy Future Earthquakes with U. S.-Type Buildings

NEW Quetta is on its way to becoming the world's first city of entirely earthquake-proof buildings. This Asiatic sufferer from earthquake trouble gets its remedy from the New World, and imports shock-proof architecture from California. The Indian Government has just given several million dollars for construction in accordance with the building by-laws of our Pacific coast State.

One of the chief reasons for rebuilding Quetta is the necessity of stationing a large garrison of troops in Baluchistan. The very name of the city comes from an Indian phrase for fortress.

Commands Two Mountain Passes

Situated at a strategic point in the mountains, commanding two of the "Gates of India," the Bolan and Khojak Passes, it is one of the most important military outposts on India's northwest frontier.

Before it was shattered by an earthquake last year, Quetta was a clean, thriving city of 60,000 with splendid buildings. Its polo fields, cricket grounds, and other attractions made it one of the most sought-after stations of the British Indian Army.

Another reason for rebuilding Quetta is its popularity as a summer resort. A mile above sea level, among lofty mountain peaks, it enables thousands of vacationists to escape the frequent dust storms and stifling heat of the lowlands.

At the time of the 1935 disaster Quetta was an important commercial center of Baluchistan. Camels carried leatherwork and needlework made in Quetta to Afghanistan, Iran (Persia), and Central Asia. Both railroads and camels transported mustard, ropes, wool, and grain into other Indian provinces.

Quetta's bazaars were piled high with pottery and shining copper vessels, lustrous blue and red rugs woven by Baluchistan nomads, luscious grapes, melons, and pomegranates grown nearby (see illustration, next page). Famous fruit gardens covered many acres of the most intensively cultivated land in the country.

The city's fame, however, dates from the coming of the British garrison. Previously the cluster of native huts and the dirty bazaar were hardly alluring. There was nothing in the surrounding country to support a metropolis.

Farmers Receive Water as Wages

Baluch proverbs say that when the world was created, Baluchistan was made of the left-over rubbish. To the casual traveler in this largely arid country, it might almost be true. Except for a few forest reserves, the hills are largely treeless, sunburned, and rent by huge fissures. These alternate with deserts and monotonous stony plains on which are scattered drab villages of mud huts.

The plains are bare for the most part, except where vegetation forms a green fringe around springs, along streams and the government canals, and above underground water channels. Irrigation is so necessary to Baluchistan agriculture that village servants sometimes receive as part of their wages a special share of impounded water to use for their crops.

Before the British came, the natives of Baluchistan seldom engaged in agriculture to any extent, because savage tribesmen were likely to gallop over the Afghanistan border and seize their crops. It was easier to remain safe in mountain fastnesses raising sheep and cattle.

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required in Minnesota and Oregon. Ink is outlawed in most States, but Colorado accepts ink only. Rubber-stamp voting is required in California, and some States permit stencils.

Black or blue, take your pencil in hand and your troubles are only beginning. In Texas and Virginia, for instance, candidates are all voted against except those you favor, and the ballot is marked by scratching. In other States you tag the name of your choice with a cross-mark in an adjacent circle. Erasure, tears, and, in Delaware, the writing in of a name, are grounds for discarding.

The illustrated ballot is garnished with party emblems to guide the voter through the wilderness of strange names. Animals roam between columns: the Republican eagle, the Democratic crowing rooster. The Progressive bull moose once enlivened the landscape, which included the happy home of the Prohibitionists and the plow or star of Democrats. The Communist hammer and sickle, the Socialist-Labor arm and hammer, the Socialist hand upholding a torch—all point out party lines on the ballot.

Some States provide a "party circle" in which a cross-mark can signify the voter's acceptance of a straight party ticket. In some States a voter can indicate his second and third choices, in case the best man doesn't win.

Names of candidates may be ranged in a column for each party; some States require that all candidates for one office be clustered together. To track down your preference over the broad ballot, most States allow you five minutes, while California and Maine are in the generous group allowing ten. Virginia gives you two and a half, Kentucky three. Where voting machines are used, the time is usually one minute. Since there is no chance for deep study in the polling booth, California and New Jersey mail the voter a sample ballot to ponder in advance. Many State laws require publication in newspapers. Two early-bird States have been known to furnish sample ballots as appetizers to high school students.

When marked and folded with housewifely care, the ballot is dropped through a slit in the locked ballot box. This "box" is a canvas pouch in Wyoming, and in Oregon may be made of leather. Kentucky requires two locks of different pattern on it, New Jersey three. New Jersey uses a ballot box with glass sides.

The ballot box for many absentee voters is a mere mail box. They can apply for their ballots and send them home by mail. This proves that the ballot is simply a note from the voters to the Government, expressing preference or complaint.

The voting machine is used in parts of about a dozen States, since its introduction in Rochester, New York, in 1898. Thomas Edison's first patent was for an apparatus for recording votes. The standard voting machine has a face like a huge ballot, bearing names of all candidates with small levers projecting above them, all housed in a booth. The voter enters and presses down the lever for each candidate he favors, as simply as turning on an electric light. As he leaves the polling booth, his gesture of opening the curtain mechanically records his vote. Automatic counters give final results instantly at the end of the day with the ease of the adding machine. This speedy mechanism is a special boon to New York City, which includes the largest single voting unit in the world. The approximately 4,000 machines and 15,000 inspectors may have to work overtime this year, since the city has agitated for a three-hour extension of the voting day.

Lasting 12 hours in most States, election day has 15 voting hours in Minnesota cities. It opens at 5:30 in the morning in Ohio, closes at 4 in the Kentucky afternoon, and 9 o'clock in Minnesota.

Election day never comes for natives of the District of Columbia. Here almost a half-million citizens, unless they have established a "voting residence" elsewhere, are denied a speaking rôle in the election day drama.

Note: See also in the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS: "Canada Follows That Old Hellenic Custom: Voting," week of November 4, 1935.

Bulletin No. 2, November 2, 1936.

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European Language Barriers Lowered for American Travelers

NOT so many years ago the average American, making the "grand tour" of Europe, was almost helpless without an interpreter. Today, in most of the large cities of western Europe the American traveler can get along even if he speaks no language but his own.

It comes as a pleasant surprise to Americans making their first trip to Europe that many more Europeans speak English than they had supposed.

In Paris and Amsterdam this is especially true. Let an American ask a bus or tram conductor in stumbling French or Dutch to notify him which is his stop, and a helpful passenger may inquire in breezy English, "Just where do you want to get off?" If an American girl strolls through the noisy colorful market of Les Halles in Paris, she is likely to be "kidded" in English with cries of "Hello, darling," "Hello, sweetie."

English Is Attempted in "Middle-Aged" Castles

In many European capitals, shop windows bear tidings of "English Spoken." In the chief show places one finds native guides lecturing in English as well as in their national language. Parties of tourists shuffling through the old red ruins of Heidelberg Castle hear its features pointed out first in German and then in English. Guides to the Peace Palace at The Hague in The Netherlands describe the meeting chamber of the World Court in Dutch, English, French, and German.

When an Italian guide conducts sightseers through the terraced gardens on Lake Maggiore's Isola Bella, his English version, in comparison with his flowery Italian lecture, sounds very terse. A tree about which an oration has been made in Italian may be explained by the scant comment, "Camphor tree."

Efforts to instruct the English-speaking traveler sometimes strike snags. More than one guide speaks of a "middle-aged" castle which was built in the eleventh or twelfth century. A French liner bore the sign, "The Baggage Master will be in the Smocking Room at 9:30 A.M." Passenger steamers puffing up and down the Rhine charge 10 pfennig "for handwashing."

A Warning To "Touch Not Armour"

Strangely enough, among those whose accents American tourists have most difficulty in understanding are Englishmen conducting parties through Westminster Abbey.

The difference between the "King's English," as it is spoken in the United States and on its native heath, is apparent the minute an arriving American enters the station at Southampton. Porters, instead of asking for bags, or baggage, say, "Any luggage? Luggage, sir?" At hotels one takes a "lift" instead of an elevator, and ascends a flight to the first floor, which Americans would call the second floor. The first floor is known as the "ground floor" in most European countries.

In London traffic, instead of being told to "Look out for the truck," one is cautioned to "Mind the lorry." If the King's English sometimes sounds a bit stiff to American ears, as on the sign, "Touch not armour," in the Tower of London, it, nevertheless, seems to express the English love of law and order. The warning "Trespassers will be rigorously dealt with" sounds much more firm-jawed than "will be prosecuted."

Even if an American should chance to visit an out-of-the-way place in Europe

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Now turbaned farmers, following bullocks yoked to plows, have become a common sight. Today, through military protection and irrigation, crops of fruits, wheat, barley, millet, rice, maize, and potatoes have come to thrive in Baluchistan.

A large part of the population is still nomadic, living in tents, as they roam with herds of cattle, goats, and black-faced sheep into the mountains in spring and back to the lowlands in autumn. Camels carry many of the heavy loads, and in some sections even do the plowing.

Note: Additional photographs and text about Baluchistan, including Quetta, can be found in the following: "Hunting an Observatory," *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1926; "Measuring the Sun's Heat and Forecasting the Weather," January, 1926; "From England to India by Automobile," August, 1925; "The Empire of Romance" (color insert), November, 1921; and "Adventures with a Camera in Many Lands," July, 1921.

Bulletin No. 3, November 2, 1936.

Photograph by Fred Bremner

THEN IT VANISHED LIKE A SCENE IN THE *ARABIAN NIGHTS*

The old Quetta market now exists only in memory and in pictures like this, for it was destroyed by earthquake. The entire modern city rising on the site of the obliterated Quetta will consist of earthquake-proof buildings, for flimsy structures of cloth and poles like the fruit stall are banned. Fruits of Quetta are marketed locally and also exported.

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Syracuse, New York, Outgrows Obstacles

"DANGER! Railroad Crossing!" Such signs will no longer halt traffic in the business section of Syracuse, New York. No longer will it be the "city where railroads run through the main streets," for it has lifted the tracks to an elevated system, although 27 bridges and 37 miles of new roadbed were necessary to do it.

Halfway between Albany and Buffalo, this central New York industrial city has made many changes since it was known as the "Landing" at the southern end of brackish Lake Onondaga. Today it is the State's fourth largest city.

Once the Erie Canal was the town's pride. Then the abandoned "Big Ditch" became a problem when roustabout "canawlers" deserted it to work on that alarming novelty, the railroad. Syracuse buried the dead canal and converted its bed into one of the city's broadest boulevards. The Oswego Canal, once feeder from the north for the Erie, underwent the same change.

Salt Supply Has Served Syracuse in Many Ways

"Canawling" habits, however, were hard to break. The city now has access to the State Barge Canal, transporting huge, leisurely loads of freight and fruit from the rich farming country nearby.

A whole series of reversed fortunes haunted Syracuse's salt industry, which inspired the outgrown name of "Salt City." Salt springs in pre-Revolutionary days were believed by Indians to possess evil spirits. But the white man found profit in them. Early exploiters leased adjacent lands and built an industry which soon became the chief source of salt for the young United States. Production jumped from 25,000 bushels a year to more than 400,000, then to a million, four million, eight million bushels. It was the salt sultans' insistent demand for cheap transportation that hastened the Erie Canal. But competition from the West blighted Syracuse's salt trade, and the Gay 'Nineties were not so gay for this central New York industry.

When the salt business foundered in the nineteenth century, Syracuse moved confidently into the twentieth. Bicycles were the first new vehicle for industrial expansion, then the typewriter. Indeed, the city specializes in modern conveniences —washing machines, clothes pressers, powdered milk, agricultural implements, machine shop products, big and little, and automobile spare parts from gears to roller bearings. It produces, too, some old-fashioned comforts, such as shoes, fine candles, and mince meat.

Home of New York's State Fair

The leading industry, chemical products, makes use of the surrounding limestone deposits and the sources of the old salt springs (see illustration, next page). Its bicarbonate of soda is marked with the familiar arm and hammer, and its chemical family includes such distant relatives as carbolic acid, ammonia, and coal tar extracts. White mounds of waste from this industry form patches of dunes along a part of Lake Onondaga's shores—desert spots hostile to animal or vegetable life.

Autumn brings crowds to the spacious grounds on the outskirts of Syracuse for the annual State Fair. Guest at a recent Fair was the Cardiff giant, stone man sculptured cunningly from gypsum, a famous fraud from this neighborhood which was widely advertised by P. T. Barnum's showmanship.

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where natives shrug at his English, he may strike out in any one of several foreign languages with a fair chance of being understood. Most Europeans learn at least one other language besides their own. Signs are frequently printed in more than one language. In the railroad station at Basel, Switzerland, on the border of France and Germany, passengers are forbidden to cross the tracks, in German, English, French, and Italian.

Although no sign in his railroad compartment says "No Smoking," an American will lack an alibi for lighting his pipe if the sign reads "Vetato fumare," "Défense de fumer," "Nichtrauchen." Usually he can tell the nationality of the train in which he is riding by the language which is first on the sign.

French is one of the most useful languages to the traveler in Europe, especially in Italy, where many Italians speak French. But occasionally it lets one down, as in Malines, Belgium, where a tourist asked directions in French, and in English, from people who understood neither. They spoke Flemish.

The time-saving of English as compared to other languages is obvious in a notice on the entrance to Interlaken's Kursaal. While it says in German "Hunde in den Kursaal mitzuführen ist nicht gestattet," and in French "Il est interdit d'amener des chiens au Kursaal," it covers the matter in English with the brief "Dogs not allowed."

Photograph by Ensign Cameras

ADD "SIGN LANGUAGE" TO FOREIGN TONGUES ENCOUNTERED BY TRAVELERS ABROAD

"X" marks crossroads beyond a bridge in the old Sussex town of Arundel, at the foot of grimly turreted Arundel Castle. Vehicles are warned not to "overtake and pass" on the bridge. Driving on the left of the road and overtaking to the right of the car is another peculiarity which confuses the American touring on English highroads.

Another autumn crowd descends upon Syracuse University, enrolling in this college community a population rivaling that of the entire city a century ago. Here young central New Yorkers can equip themselves for careers as varied as civil engineering and the stage. Special courses offer complete training for doctors, lawyers, organists, architects, photographers, electricians, or violinists. The University includes a school of agriculture and New York State College of Forestry.

The city, crowded in typical industrial congestion, has grown rapidly. It doubled or trebled its population every twenty years during its early expansion, and the latest census revealed a 20 per cent increase for the previous decade.

Hiawatha's "Shining Big-Sea-Water"

This Indian trading post of a century and a half ago has now attained the dignity of its own art museum, public parks, lakeside drives, and municipal zoo. Dignity clings to its name, imported into the wilderness from a proud old city of Sicily, which is now a mere fourth as large as its modern namesake.

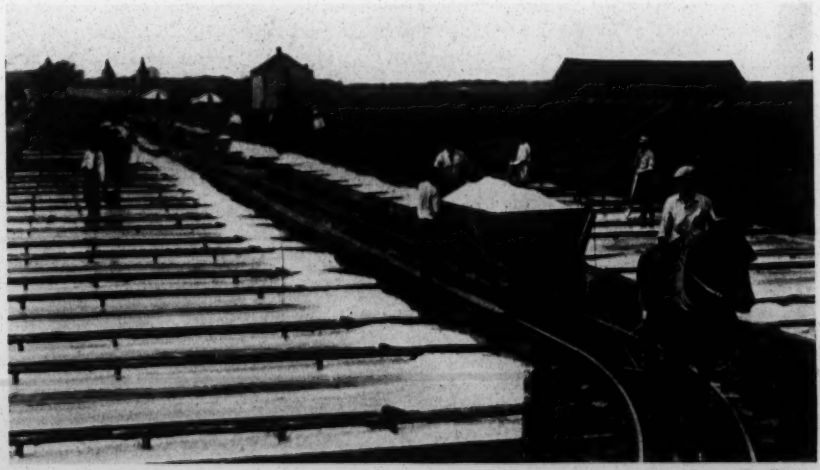
Hiawatha may have traversed the site of Syracuse. Lake Onondaga is a "shining Big-Sea-Water" which must have been familiar to the hero of Longfellow's poem, if scholars are correct in linking him with the Onondaga Indians. For here on the shores of Lake Onondaga was the Indian "capital" of a pre-Revolutionary United States. Here assembled the famous Five Nations of the Iroquois, leagued by the principles of peace and justice which were taught to them, according to Indian legends, by a Hiawatha.

Remnants of the Onondaga Indians have settled on their reservation three miles from the city, where "unquenched brands of the Great Council Fire" are guarded still. Hiawatha Road, in Syracuse, honors the semi-mythical character who is as real in this region as the salt deposits for which Salina Street is named.

Note: See also "By Car and Steamer Around Our Inland Seas," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1934; and "New York—An Empire within a Republic," November, 1933.

Railroad progress of the United States is described in "Trains of Today—and Tomorrow," *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1936.

Bulletin No. 5, November 2, 1936.



Photograph by George R. King

SYRACUSE INDUSTRY THRIVES ON A DIET OF "SALT OF THE EARTH"

From an underground mass of solid salt, the chemical industry of Syracuse gets brine for its process of converting salt and limestone into bicarbonate of soda, caustic soda, chlorine, and other chemicals. In these vats brine is evaporated, and the coarse salt crystals are hauled on the one-horse-power railroad into the factory. Limestone is brought from a nearby quarry by a system of overhead bucket conveyors.